

THE

# TREATISE

OF THE

# FIGURES.

At the end of the Rules of Construction in the Latin Grammar, construed.

With every Example applied and fitted to his Rule, for the help of the weaker sort in the Grammar Schools.

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By *John Stockwood* sometime School-Master of *Tunbridg*.

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L O N D O N,

Printed by *Roger Norton*.

1 6 8 2.

Henry

Q

Edin

Benjamin

W L

P P P L d

W P S

Benjamin. J. Shute  
Esq. Clerk of the Court

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THE

# ABRATISE

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1682.



B. S.

1885

(11)

George

22

emilia

ambal

tribe

aut nobile of good  
100 non est in his quibus  
surgit a lignis





*father* *these are to inform*  
De of Figuris Figures.

*John*  
*Dear*

**F**igura a Figure est is forma a kind dicendi of speaking, novata made new aliqua arte with some art. Cujus of the which hoc loco in this place trademus we will set forth duo genera two sorts tantum only, scilicet that is to say, Dictionis of a word & and Constructionis of Construction.

Quid What  
figura a figure  
fit is.



### Figurae Figures Dictionis of a word.

Figurae Figures dictionis of a word sunt are sex six.

Prothesis.  
Aphaeresis.  
Epenthesis.  
Syncope.  
Paragoge.  
Apocope.

There are more, but these may suffice for young beginners.

Prothesis (the figure Prothesis) est is appositio the putting to litterae of a letter, ~~et~~ syllabae of a syllable ad unto principium the beginning dictionis of a word: ut as for example Gnatus pro for natus a son, Tetuli pro for tuli I have born.

The applying of the example unto the rule.

In the first of these two examples in the word Gnatus, the letter G is put unto the beginning of the word Gnatus, for natus.

In the second example in the Verb tetuli, the syllable te is put unto the beginning of the word tetuli for tuli.

P.C.  
H. C. 30

Chil  
C. 30

2. 2

2

2. 2

2. 2  
2. 2  
2. 2  
2. 2



*alter these are to inform*  
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Prothesis.

The applying of the example unto the rule.

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In the second example in the Verb tetuli, the syllable te is put unto the beginning of the word tetuli for tuli.



2. **Aphæresis** (the figure Aphæresis) est ablatio is th  
 taking away litteræ of a letter vel syllabæ or a syllable à principio from the beginning dictionis of a word, ut as for example, Ruit for eruit, he hath plucked up by the roots, Temnere for contemnere, to despise.

The applying of the examples to the rule.

In the first of these two examples in the Verb (ruit) the Preposition (e) is taken from the beginning of the word ruit for eruit.

In the second example in the Verb temnere this syllable (con) is taken away from the beginning of the word, for contemnere.

3. **Epenthesis** (the figure) Epenthesis est interpositio is the putting between litteræ of a letter, aut syllabæ or a syllable in medio in the middle dictionis of a word; ut as for example, Relliquias a remnant, Relligio Religion, addita l the letter l being added. Induperatorem for Imperatorem, an Emperor or Captain.

The applying of the example to the rule.

In the first of these Examples in the Word Relliquiæ, the letter l in the middle of it is put in between: and likewise in the second example in the word Relligio, the letter l is put in between.

In the third example in the word Induperatorem, for Imperatorem, the syllable du is put in between in the middle, and it is not set down Induperatorem, but Induperatorem,  
 (n)

*Handwritten notes:*  
 R. D. S.  
 A. D. S.

(n) for (m) for a better sound sake, *that is*  
Euphoniæ gratia, as they use to say.

Syncope (*the figure*) Syncope est *is* ablatio *the*  
*taking away* litteræ of a letter, vel or syllabæ of a syl- 4. Syncope.  
lable è medio from the middle dictionis of a word:  
ut as for example, abiit for abivit he went away, petiit  
for petivit he asked, dixti for dixisti thou hast said, re-  
postum for repositum laid up, and in such like.

The applying of the examples unto  
the rule.

In the first of these examples in the Verb  
abiit for abivit, this letter (v) is taken away  
in the middle of the word.

In the second examples in the Verb petiit  
for petivit, the letter (v) is likewise taken  
from the middle of the word.

In the third example in the Verb dixti for  
dixisti, the letters (is) are taken from the  
middle of the word.

In the fourth example in the Participle re-  
postum for repositum, the letter (i) is taken  
away from the middle of the word.

Paragoge (*the figure* paragoge) est appositio *is*  
*the putting to* litteræ of a letter, vel or syllabæ of a  
syllable ad finem to the end dictionis of a word: ut  
as for example, dicier for dici to be said.

5.  
Paragoge.



The

The applying of the example unto the rule.

*In this one example in the infinitive mood passive in the Verb dicier for dici, this Syllable (er) is put unto the latter end of the word.*

6.  
Apocope.  
\* and here  
also the fi-  
re Synco-

A pocope (the figure Apocope) est ablatio is the taking away literæ of a letter vel syllabæ or of a syllable a fine from the end dictionis of a word; ut as for example peculi for peculi substance, \* dixtin' for dixtine hast thou said, ingeni for ingenii of wit.

The applying of the examples unto the rule.

*In the first of these examples in the Noun substantive peculi for peculi, the last syllable (i) is taken away from the end of the word peculi.*

*In the second example in the Verb Dixtin' for dixtine, the letter (e) is taken away from the word dixtin'.*

*In the third example in the Noun substantive ingeni for ingenii, the last syllable (i) is taken away from the word ingeni.*

Figuræ Constructionis Figures of Construction.

\* Principally those names run not so fitly in English.

Sunt \* octo figuræ there are eight figures constructionis of construction: Appositio Apposition, Evocatio Evocation, Syllepsis, Prolepsis, Zeugma, Synthesis, Antiptôsis, and Synecdoche.

Appositio,



# OF FIGURES.

## Appositio, Apposition.

**A**ppositio (*the figure*) Apposition est is continuata a continued sive immediata conjunctio or an immediate joyning together duorum substantivorum of two substantives ejusdem casus of the same case, quorum altero by the one of the which alterum the other declaratur is declared; ut as for example Flumen Rhenus the River Rhene, or the Rhine.

Quid sit appositio, what apposition is. where no other word cometh between them.

The applying of the example unto the rule.

In this example the two substantives Flumen Rhenus, the River Rhene, are joyned together without any word coming between them, and the one substantive Rhenus doth declare what River is meant by the other substantive Flumen.

Appositio autem and (*this figure*) Apposition potest esse maybe plurium substantivorum of more substantives than two; ut as for example Marcus Tullius Cicero. Some count apposition to be no figure at all.

In this example these three Substantives are joyned together.

Interdum sometimes apud authores in Authors substantiva the substantives ponuntur are put in diversis casibus in divers cases perinde in such sort quasi as if An Exception pertinent they did appertain ad diversa unto divers things; ut as for example urbs Patavii the city of Padua apud Virgilium in Virgil; urbs Antiochie the City of Antioch apud Ciceronem in Cicero.

The

The applying of the examples unto the rule.

In these two examples, in the first, *urbs Patavii*, the latter substantive *Patavii* is put in the genitive case, whereas the former substantive *urbs* is the nominative case.

In the second example *urbs Antiochiæ*, the latter substantive *Antiochiæ* is the genitive case, whereas the first substantive *urbs* is the Nominative case.

In appositione in (this figure) *Apposition* substantiva the substantives non inveniuntur are not found to be semper always ejusdem generis all of one gender, aut numeri or number. Nam for quoties as often as alterum the one substantivorum of the substantives caret lacketh singulari numero the singular number, aut est or is nomen \* collectivum a noun collective, possunt esse they may be diversorum numerorum of divers numbers; ut as for example, *urbs Athenæ* the City Athens.

A note.

\* which in the singular number signifieth multitude.

The applying of the first example unto the rule.

In this example the latter substantive *Athenæ* is the plural number, albeit the first substantive *urbs* be the singular number: because *Athenæ* doth lack the singular number, by the common rule. *Hæc sunt foeminei generis, numerique secundi, &c.*

*Ovid. In me turbarunt luxuriosa proci. Proci*

## OF FIGURES.

*proci turba luxuriosa* being a riotous or wanton company, *tuunt* come rushing in.

The applying of the second example unto the rule.

In this second example, *proci* the first substantive in construction, being the plural number; yet the latter substantive in construction, *turba*, being a noun collective, is the singular number and of the feminine gender, though *proci* be the masculine gender.

*Virgil.* *Ignavum fucos pecus à præsepibus arcent.*  
Subaudi apes the bees arcent à præsepibus drive from their hives *fucos* the drones *pecus ignavum* being a sluggish cattle.

The applying of the third example unto the rule

In this third example the first substantive *fucos* is the plural number, albeit the second substantive *pecus*, being a noun collective, be the singular number.

### Triplici nomine fit Appositio.

Appositio (this figure) Apposition fit is made triplici respectu in three respects.

Causa for the cause restringendæ to restrain generalitatis a generality; ut as for example, *Urbs Roma* the City Rome. *Animal equus* a living creature, an Horse.

Apposition made for three respects.

1.

The applying of the examples unto the rule.

In the first of these two examples, *urbs Roma*,





ma, here is made an Apposition to restrain the general signification of this word *urbs*, which signifieth any City, to the proper City Rome.

In the second example, Animal *equus* a living creature an Horse, the word animal, which signifieth generally any living creature, is restrained to the more special signifying of an horse.

Causa for the cause tollendæ of taking away æquivocationis equivocation or double meaning, ut as for example, Taurus a mountain of Asia, Lupus a fish.

### The applying of the examples unto the rule.

In the first of these examples for the taking away of all doubtful significations, this word Taurus, which signifieth sundry things else, is meant of a mountain in Asia.

In the second example, Lupus *piscis*, the word Lupus, which hath other significations, is here spoken of a fish called a Pike or Pikrel.

Et ad attribuendam to attribute proprietatem (an especial) property (to any thing; ) ut as for example Erasmus *vir exactissimi judicii*, Erasmus a man of most exact (or perfect) judgment.

### The applying of the first example.

In this first example these words *vir exactissimi judicii* are added to Erasmus, to signify this proper quality in him.

Nereus

Erasmus

## OF FIGURES.

Nereus adolescens insigni forma, *Nereus a man of singular beauty.*

### • The applying of the second example.

*In this second example these words adolescens insigni forma are added to Nereus, to note this singular gift in him.*

Timotheus homo incredibili fortuna, *Timotheus a man of incredible fortune.*

### The applying of the third example.

*In this third example these words homo incredibili fortuna are added to signify this rare property in him.*

### Evocatio Evocation.

**C**um when as prima the first vel secunda persona or the second person, immediate immediately (or without any thing coming between) evocat calleth out ad se unto it self tertiam the third person, ambæ both of them fiunt are made primæ of the first vel secundæ personæ or the second person; ut as for example Ego pauper I being poor laboro do work. Tu dives thou being rich ludis dost play.

Some learned men do think this also to be no figure and that upon good reason

### The applying of the examples unto the rule.

*In the first of these examples ego the first person joyned immediately with the word pauper of the third person, maketh the same also to be in this Conjunction the first person.*

*In the second example, tu the second person joyned*

## FIGURIS

joyned immediately with the word dives of the third person, causeth the same also in this conjunction to be of the second person.

### What the figure Evocation is.

Ergo therefore Evocatio (the figure) Evocation est is immediata reductio an immediate reduction or bringing back tertiae personae of the third person ad primam to the first vel secundam or the second person.

A note.

Verò but observandum est you must mark Verbum that the Verb semper convenire always agreeth cum persona evocante with the person calling forth; ut as for example, Ego pauper laboro I being poor do labour. Tu dives ludis, thou being rich dost play.

### The applying of the examples.

In this first example the Verb laboro agreeth with Ego the person calling forth (in number and person) that is to say, is the singular number and the first person, like as Ego is.

And in the second example the Verbludis agreeth with tu the person calling forth, that is to say, is the singular number and second person, like as Tu is.

### Four things required in the figure Evocation

Nam for in evocatione in the figure Evocation quatuor four things sunt are notanda to be noted. Persona evocans the person calling forth, quae the which semper est alwayes is prima the first vel or secunda the second person: Evocata the person called forth, quae the which semper est alwayes is tertia the third person.

Verbum



ample, Sum I am pius Æneas Godly Æneas, where in the Latin, Ego, the person calling forth, is understood. Populus we the people superamur are overcome ab uno by one, where in the Latin, Nos the person calling forth, is understood, and not expressed.

## Syllepsis, Syllepsis.

**S**yllepsis (the figure Syllepsis) seu conceptio or conception, est is comprehensio a comprehension or conceiving & containing indignioris of the unworthier sub digniore under the worthier, à συν con, derived of the Greek Preposition συν, which is as much as the Preposition con in Latin, which significeth [together] and of the Verb λήγω, signifying sumo in Latin, and in English [I take.] As much to say as a taking together. But in this derivation and composition the letter v in the Preposition συν for a good sounds sake is turned into λ, as συλλαψις for συνληψις.

Syllepsis.

Whence the word Syllepsis is derived.

## Conception is two-fold.

Conceptio conception autem also est duplex of two sorts, scilicet namely, personarum of persons, quoties as often as persona a person concipitur is conceived cum persona with a person; & and Generum of Genders, quoties as often as genus indignius the unworthier gender concipitur is conceived cum genere digniore with the worthier gender. Cujus rei declarandæ gratiâ for the declaring of which things sake observabis you shall mark hæc these things quæ the which sequuntur do follow.

A direction for the making more plain of that which was said before.

Copulatum a word coupled per Conjunctionem by the Conjunction Et and, nec neither, neque neither.

*Handwritten:* Dedicatio

## DE FIGURIS

& cum and this preposition (cum) acceptum taken pro & for the Conjunction (&) and, est pluralis numeri is the plural number, ac and proinde therefore Verbum the Verb, aut adjectivum or the adjective, aut Relativum or the Relative, exigit requireth plurale the plural number. Quod quidem verbum which Verb indeed aut adjectivum or adjective, aut Relativum or Relative quadrabit shall agree genere in gender & persona and in person, cū supposito with that which is put with it, \* ac substantivo and with the Substantive digniore that is the more worthy, ut as for example, Quin tu & soror facitis? Why dost not thou and thy sister do it?

\* Nominative case.

Ego & mater miseri sumus, I and my mother are in misery.

Tu & uxor qui adfuistis, testes estote. Thou and thy wife which were present, be ye witnesses.

Here are three examples.

The applying of the first example unto the rule.

In the first example, Quin tu & soror facitis? the two substantives tu and soror coupled together by this Conjunction & and, are the plural number in worth and value, because words coupled together by a Conjunction are equal to the plural number; and therefore require a Verb of the plural number, as this Verb Facitis in this sentence is, the which Verb in person agreeth with the Nominative case tu, which is the second person, and therefore more worthy than the third person soror.

The

put

*second person, is the more worthy person than the latter nominative case frater the third person, and therefore the Verb estis agreeth with tu in person, that is to say, is the second person, as it is, according to the Rule.*

The applying of the third example to the rule.

*In the third example, Neq; ego, neq; tu sapimus, the two nominative cases ego and tu coupled by the Conjunction neque, the first being the first person, namely ego, and the second, namely tu, being the second person, the Verb sapimus agreeth with ego, the which is the more worthy person, that is, is the first person, as the nominative case ego is, according to the rule.*

The applying of the fourth example unto the rule.

*In the fourth example, Divellimur inde Iphitus & Pelias mecum, the Verb divellimur agreeth in person with mecum, the which pronoun me joyned with the Preposition cum, taken for the conjunction &, is the first person, and therefore more worthy than Iphitus and Pelias both of the third person, causeth the Verb sapimus to be of the first person, according to the Rule.*



## DE FIGURIS

### The applying of the fifth example to the rule.

*In the fifth example, Rhemus cum fratre Quirino jura dabant. Quirino joyned with cum the Preposition taken for the Conjunction &, causeth the Verb to be of the plural number, the which also agreeth in person with them both, that is to say, is the third person, as Rhemus and Quirino are, according to the rule.*

A note.  
Cum the  
preposition  
taken for  
the Conjun-  
ction &,  
coupling  
words toge-  
ther, will  
rather have  
a verb sin-  
gular.

Tamen yet notwithstanding (cum) the Preposition cum with, taken for the Conjunction & and, in such kind of speaking as before, magis amat rather loveth verbum singulare a verb of the singular number; ut as for example, Tu quid ego & populus mecum desideret, audi. Tu audi bear thou quid populus what the people mecum and I desideret doth desire.

### The applying of the example unto the rule.

*In this example the Verb desideret is rather the singular than the plural number, as in such other like kind of speakings the Verb singular is more usual.*

### Conceptio Generum, The Conception of Genders.

Dignius ge-  
nus the  
more wor-  
thy gender.

Etiam also genus masculinum the masculine gender est dignius is more worthy quam than foemininum the feminine aut neutrum or the neuter gender, & foemininum and the feminine gender dignius(is) more worthy quam than neutrum the neuter gender; ut as for example,

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ample, Rex & Regina beati. Rex the King & and Regina the Queen beati are blessed. 1.  
2.

Chalybs & aurum sunt in fornace probati. Chalybs steel & aurum and gold sunt probati are tryed in fornace in the furnace.

Hinc per vim leges & plebiscita coactæ. Hinc hercupon leges Laws & plebiscita and ordinances of the people coactæ (are) enforced per vim by violence. 3.

The applying of the first example  
unto the rule.

*In the first of these three examples, Rex & Regina beati, the Participle adjective beati referred unto these two substantives Rex and Regina coupled with a Conjunction, agreeth in gender with the first substantive Rex, the masculine gender, which is the more worthy gender than the feminine Regina, that is to say, is the masculine gender, as Rex is according to the rule.*

The applying of the second example  
unto the rule.

*In the second example, Chalybs & aurum sunt in fornace probati, the adjective probati referred unto these two substantives Chalybs and aurum, coupled with a Conjunction, agreeth with the first substantive Chalybs the masculine gender, which is the more worthy gender than aurum the neuter gender, that is to say, is the masculine gender, as Chalybs is, according to the rule.*

The

## DE FIGURIS

The applying of the third example unto the rule.

*In the third example, Hinc leges & plebiscita per vim coactæ, the Participle adjective coactæ refer'd to these two substantives leges & plebiscita, agreeth w. h the first substantive leges the feminine gender, which is the more worthy gender than plebiscita the neuter gender, that is to say, is the feminine gender, as leges is, according to the rule.*

Exceptio,  
An excepti-  
on.

Examples.

At but cum when as substantivū the substantive significat doth signify res inanimatas things without life, adjectivum the adjective aut relativum or the relative usitatus more usually ponitur is put in neutro genere in the neuter gender: ut Virgilius as Virgil writeth.

1. Cum when fregisti thou brakest arcum the bow & calamos and the arrows Daphnidis of Daphnis, quæ tu which thou perverse Menalca way-ward Menalcas.
2. Et cum and when as vidisti thou sawest them donata given puero to the Boy, dolebat it grieved thee.
3. Salust. Ira & ægritudo permitta sunt.
4. Item, the same, Huic bella civilia, cædes, & discordia civilis, grata fuerunt. Bella civilia civil wars, cædes murders, & discordia civilis and civil discord fuerunt grata were pleasing huic unto him.
5. Virga tua thy rod & baculus tuus and thy staff, ipsa the same consolata sunt have comforted me me.

The applying of the first example unto this exception.

*In this exception are five examples, in the first of the which, Cum Daphnidis arcum fregisti*



## OF FIGURES.

and of the bribe. Sic Ovidius so Ovid (*speakes*) Impliciti laqueis nudus uterque jacet. Uterque both of <sup>ing the</sup> them jacet nudus lieth naked impliciti entangled la- <sup>of the w</sup> queis in snares, or in a net, loquens *speaking* de Marte <sup>uterque.</sup> of Mars & Venere and Venus implicitis entangled or caught reti in a net à Vulcano by Vulcan.

### Prolepsis (the figure) Prolepsis.

**P**rolepsis, seu or præsumptio a foretakin, est is <sup>Prolepsis</sup> quædam summaria pronuntiatio a certain sum- <sup>what it is.</sup> mary (or short) utterance rerum of things. Fit autem and it falleth out or is quum when as congregatio the congregation sive totum or the whole cohæret agreeth apte sily cum with Verbo the Verb vel adjectivo or the adjective; deinde afterwards partes the parts totius of the whole reducuntur are reduced or brought again ad idem to the same Verbum verb vel adjectivum or adjective, cum quo with the which tamen notwithstanding non conveniunt they agree not fere scarcely: ut as for example, Duæ aquilæ volaverunt two Eagles did fly, hæc the one ab oriente from the East, illa the other ab occidente from the west.

### The applying of the example.

Hic here congregatio the congregation seu totum or the whole, Duæ aquilæ two Eagles concordant do agree per omnia in all things cum verbo volaverunt with the verb volaverunt, cum quo with the which partes the parts, hæc & illa, relatæ referred ad idem Verbum to the same Verb, non concordant do not agree numero in number.

### What is meant by congregation.

Congregatio the congregation seu totum or the whole, est dictio is a word pluralis numeri of the plural number,

*terce  
arepo*

number: as for example, *Duæ aquilæ* two Eagles: aut æquivalens or equivalent, or of the same value, plural with the plural number: ut as for example, *Corydon & Thyrsis*.

Nam copulatum for a word coupled (to another word by a Conjunction) æquivalet is as much as plurali the plural number, ut as for example, *Virgil*. *Virgil* speakerth.

Compulerantque greges *Corydon & Thyrsis* in unum, *Thyrsis* oves, *Corydon* distentas lacte capellas.

*Corydon & Thyrsis* coupled with a conjunction are equivalent to the plural number, of the which they make the verb compulerant to be.

*Corydon & Thyrsis* (the shepherds) *Corydon and Thyrsis* compulerantq; gathered also together greges their flocks in unum into one place (or fold) *Thyrsis* (gathered together) oves the sheep, *Corydon* *capellas* the goats distentas having their udders strouting lacte with milk.

Aut congregatio or the congregation est is nomen collectivum a noun collective; ut as for example, *populus* the people vivit liveth, alii in penuria some in penury (or want) alii others in deliciis in pleasures.

In which example the word *populus* being the congregation or whole is a noun collective.

### Five things necessary in the Figure Prolepsis.

*Sulpitius & Aldus* *Sulpitius and Aldus* dicunt do say quinque that five things esse necessaria are necessary in prolepsi in (the figure) Prolepsis: congregatorem the Congregation, ut as in priore exemplo in the former example, *duæ aquilæ*: verbum the verb, ut as *volaverunt*, partes the parts, ut as *hæc & illa*, determinationem partium the determination of the parts, ut as *ab oriente & occidente*, & and ordinem the order, videlicet namely, quod that totum the whole præcedat go before, partes sequantur the parts follow.

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## Two sorts of Prolepsis.

Prolepsis autem Prolepsis also est duplex is of two sorts, Explicita expressed, ubi where omnia all things exprinuntur are expressed quæ the which oportet ought esse to be in prolepsi in Prolepsis, ut as for example, equi the horses concurrunt run together, hic the one à dextra on the right hand, ille the other à sinistra on the left hand hippodromi of the horse-race.

The order here is, that the whole went before, and the parts followed.

Et and implicita unexpressed in qua in the which aliquid something tacetur is expressed; ut as for example, Ovidius Ovid

Alter in alterius jactantia vultus,

Quærebant taciti quid esset amor.

Alter the one jactantia in lumina his eyes in vultus on the face of the other, taciti holding his peace quærebant where noster amor our love effect should be.

Deest there lack (example) altera partium one of the parts cum determinatione with the determination, videlicet namely to say, Et alter in alterius.

The second example, and the same applied.

Et and again, Alter the one portato carry onera the burdenn alterius of the other. Ubi where deest there lacketh vos the word vos ye: & and altera pars the other part cum determinatione with the determination videlicet namely, Et alter alterius.

The third example, and the same applied.

Tarent. Cureius æquam uterque partem. Cure-  
nius

1  
Expressed

2  
Unexpressed

inter se  
figure  
equum



## FIGURIS

*uterque let both of us care for æquam partem his  
part alike.*

*Hic bere (nos) this word nos we, totum being the  
whole sub intelligitur is understood, & partes and the  
parts alter & alter, includuntur are included in distri-  
butivo in the noun distributive uterque.*

**Diomedes.**

*Diomedes the Grammarian Diomedes dicit saith,  
Prolepsin that (the figure) Prolepsis esse is quod is  
often as id that quod the which gestum est was done  
posterius last describimus we describe ante before; ut  
as Virgilius Virgil writeth,-----Lavinaq; venit littora.  
Venit he came littora Lavina unto the shores of Lavi-  
nium. Lavinium enim for the City Lavinium nondum  
erat was not yet builded. Æneas when as Æne-  
as venit came in Italia Italy.*

Whereof Prolepsis this name, or is  
derived & founded.

*Verò Prolepsis and Prolepsis dicitur  
hath his name of the composition of the word, quod  
est which significeth ante before, & and ἀνέω  
(the Greek Verb ἀνέω)*

Zeugma (the figure) Zeugma.

What the figure Zeugma is.

\* By suppo-  
sita are  
meant nomi-  
native cases  
or substan-  
tives.  
The exam-  
ple.

**Z**euigma (the figure) Zeugma est reductio is the re-  
ducing or bringing back, unius verbi of one verb,  
vel adjectivi or adjective ad diversa \* supposita unto  
divers words set under them, respondentis answering  
(th it is, agreeing) viciniore unto the nearer; ad unum  
quidem unto the one indeed expresse expressly, ad alte-  
rum verò but unto the other per supplementum by  
understanding; ut as for example, Cicero, Nihil te  
nocturnum

nocturnum præsidium palatii? nihil urbis vigilia?  
nihil timor populi? nihil concursus bonorum om-  
nium? nihil hic munitissimus habendi Senatus locus?  
nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt?

*Did the night guarding of the palace nothing move thee?  
did the watching of the City nothing move thee? did the  
fear of the people nothing move thee? did the running to-  
gether of all good men nothing move thee? did this most  
strong place of holding the Senate nothing move thee?  
did the face & countenance of these nothing move thee?*

I have Eng-  
lished the  
whole sen-  
tence toge-  
ther, which  
otherwise  
could not  
convenient-  
ly be done  
severally be-  
cause of the  
interroga-  
tion.

### The shewing of the use of this example.

Verbum moverunt [for so I think it ought to be sup-  
plied] the Verb moverunt (in this example) expresse  
reducitur is expressly reduced ad ora vultusque; to (the  
nominative case) ora vultusque; (the nearer unto it) at ad  
cætera but to the rest per supplementum by under-  
standing. Subintelligendum est enim for there must be  
understood præsidium movit, vigiliæ moverunt, timor  
populi movit, bonorum concursus movit, habendi Se-  
natus locus movit.

### An Exception.

Attamen yet notwithstanding quando whenas est  
comparatio there is a comparison vel similitudo or a  
similitude, Verbum the verb vel adjectivum or the ad-  
jective convenit agreeth cum remotiore with the (no-  
minative case or substantive) furthest off: ut as for ex-  
ample, Ego melius quam tu scribo. Ego scribo I write  
melius better quam tu than thou. examples

Ego sicut fœnum arui. Ego I arui have withered  
sicut fœnum like unto hay.

Hoc ille ita prudenter atque ego fecisset. Ille he  
fecisset hoc would have done this ita prudenter as  
wisely atque ego as I.

## DE FIGURIS

*In the first of these three Examples, the Verb Scribo agreeth with the nominative case ego further off from it in the Latin than the nominative case tu, as is required in this exception, because there is a comparison.*

*In the second Example, the Verb arui agreeth with ego the nominative case, in the Latin further off than fcenum, because there is a similitude.*

*In the third Example, the Verb fecisset agreeth with the nominative case ille, placed in the Latin further off than ego, according to the exception, because there is a comparison.*

### A second exception.

*Item also per Nisi by the (Conjunction) Nisi saving or except; ut Terentius as Terence (writeth) Talem filium nulla nisi tu pareret; Nulla (mulier) no woman nisi tu saving thou pareret could bring forth talem filium such a son.*

*Here the Verb pareret agreeth with mulier understood, being the nominative case further off, because the speech is uttered by the Conjunction nisi, according to this exception.*

*Licet albeit Poetæ the Poets interdum sometime soleant are wont loqui to speak aliter otherwise; ut as for example, Ovid. Quid nisi secretæ læserunt Phyllida sylvæ? Quid what nisi save secretæ sylvæ the secret woods læserunt have hurt Phyllida Phyllis?*

*Here the Verb [agreeth with sylvæ the nearer nominativ case.*



# OF FIGURE

## A Caution.

De quibus of the which supra before dictum est ~~has~~ been spoken in concordantia in the concord Verbi of the Verb & nominativi & the nominative case, ut as for example, Cicero (speaketh) Quare ut arbitror prius hinc te nos, quam istuc tu nos videbis.

Quare wherefore ut as arbitror I suppose nos we (subaudi videbimus understand the Verb videbimus shall see) te thee hinc here, prius sooner quam than tu videbis thou shalt see nos us istuc there.

The example applyed.

Here the Verb videbis agreeth with tu the nearer nominative case, and not with nos the further off nominative case, as this caution telleth us.

Zeugma (the figure) Zeugma fit is made tribus modis three ways.

In persona in person; ut as for example, Ego & tu studes. Ego & tu I and thou studes doest study.

1.  
Zeugma triplex.  
Zeugma threefold.

The example applyed.

In this Example the Verb studes agreeth with the nominative case tu in person.

1.  
In person.

In genere in gender; ut as for example, Maritus & uxor est irata. Maritus the Husband & uxor and the Wife est is irata angry.

2.  
In gender.

The example applyed.

In this example irata the Participle adjective agreeth with the Substantive Uxor in gender, that is to say, is the feminine gender, as the word uxor the nearer substantive is.

In numero in number; ut as for example, hic illius arma

3.  
Number.

## DE FIGURIS

arma, hic currus fuit. Hic *here* illius arma *her armour*  
 [subaudi fuere *understand the Verb fuere were*] hic  
*here* illius currus *her Coach* fuit *was*.

### The example applied.

*In this example the Verb fuit agreeth in number with the nominative case currus.*

Protozeugma.

Aliquando *sometime* Verbum *the Verb* vel adjectivum *or the adjective* ponitur *is placed* in principio *in the beginning*, & tum *and then* vocatur *it is called* Protozeugma; ut *as for example*, Dormio ego & tu : Ego dormio *I sleep* & tu *and thou*.

Mesozeugma.

Quandoq; *sometime* in medio *in the middle*, vocaturq; *and it is called* Mesozeugma : ut *as for example* ; Ego dormio & tu : Ego dormio *I sleep* & tu *and thou*.

Hypozeugma

Quandoq; *sometime* in fine *in the end*, & vocatur *and it is called* Hypozeugma : ut *as for example*, Ego & tu dormis. Ego *I* & tu *and thou* dormis *sleep*.

### Four things in the figure Zeugma required.

Requiruntur autem *and there are required* quatuor *four things* in Zeugmate *in ( the figure ) Zeugma*.

1.

Duo substantiva *two substantives* : ut *as for example*, Rex & Regina *the King and Queen*.

2.

Conjunctio *a Conjunction*, quæ *the which* esse potest *may be* vel *either* copulativa *copulative*, vel disjunctiva *or disjunctive*, vel etiam *or also* expletiva *expletive* : ut *as* & *and*, vel *either*, &c.

3.

Verbum *a verb* vel adjectivum *or an adjective* : ut *as for example*, irata est *was angry*.

4.

Et *and* quod verbum *the which verb* vel adjectivum *or adjective* respondeat *must agree with* viciniori supposito *the nearer word put under it*, either Nominative case *or substantive*.

Zeugma

Zeugma by Adverbs.

*Fit quoque there is also quoddam genus a certain kind Zeugmatis of Zeugma per adverbia by adverbs: ut as for example, Cubas ubi ego. Cubas thou lyeſt ubi ego where I lye.*

The example applyed.

*In this example Zeugma is made by the adverb ubi.*

*Cœnas quando nos. Cœnas thou ſuppeſt quando when nos we (cœnamus ſup.)*

The other example applyed

*In this example Zeugma is made by the adverb quando.*

Another kind of Zeugma of ſpeaking.  
and not of conſtruction.

*Quando whenas verbum the verb ( or the adjective) reducitur is reduced ad duo ſuppoſita unto two ( or more) nominative caſes (or ſubſtantives) & convenit and agreeth cum utroque with them both, eſt it is Zeugma locutionis of ſpeaking (ut dicunt as they ſay) non conſtructionis and not of conſtruction, ut as for example, Joannes fuit piſcator & Petrus. Joannes John fuit was piſcator a fiſher & Petrus and Peter.*

Zeugma { Locutionis, conſtructionis.

*Here the verb indifferently agreeth with both the Nominative caſes, being both the third Perſon.*

From whence the figure Zeugma is  
named or derived.

*Zeugma autem and (the figure) Zeugma dicitur is named [or ſo called] quaſi copulatum as if you would ſay coupled [or yoked] à Græco verbo of the Greek Verb*



## FIGURIS

Verb *Zdyvius* Zeugnuo vel or *Zdyvius* Zeugnumi  
quod est which signifieth, Copulo *I couple* or *yoke*.

**Synthesis (the figure) Synthesis.**

**S**ynthesis (the figure) Synthesis, est oratio is a sentence congrua agreeing sensu in the sense or meaning non voce not in voice or word, ut Virgilius as Virgil, Pars in frustra secant.

Pars part of them secant cut it in frustra into pieces,  
Gens armati a people armed.

*Here are two Examples.*

**The applying of the first example.**

*In the first example, pars the singular number, referred unto the verb secant of the plural number, disagreeeth in voice, but agreeth in sense and meaning, as is set down in this rule.*

**The second example applied.**

*In the second example, Gens armati, this word Gens the feminine gender and singular number, referred to the Participle adjective armati the masculine gender and plural number, disagreeeth in word, but agreeth in sense and meaning, as is here set down.*

**Three sorts of Synthesis.**

Synthesis autem and (the figure) Synthesis fit is made

<sup>1.</sup>  
In gender.  
and that for  
two respects

nunc sometimes in genere in gender tantum only, idq;  
and that aut either causâ for the cause discernendi sex-  
us to discern the sex, that is, the male from the female :  
ut as for example, Anser foeta a brood Goose. Elephan-  
tus gravida an Elephant great with young.

<sup>1.</sup>  
To discern  
the sex.

*In the first to discern the Goose from the Gander.*

*In the second to discern the female Elephant from the male.*

Aut or else gratia for the cause of supplementi understanding, ut as for example, Præneste sub ipsa under <sup>2.</sup> For under-  
Præneste it self: urbe the word urbe the City subaudi- standing  
tur is understood. fake.

Centauro in magna in the great Centaurus, navi the word navi the ship subintelligitur is understood.

Nunc another while in numero in number tantum only; ut as for example, Turba ruunt a company rush- <sup>2.</sup> In number.  
ctb in.

*Here Turba is the singular number, and ruunt the plural number.*

Aperite aliquis ostium, Some body open the door.

*Aliquis here is the singular number, and the Verb aperite the plural number.*

Nunc verò and sometime in genere in gender & numero and number simul together: ut as for example, <sup>3.</sup> Both in gen-  
Pars merſi tenere ratem. Pars part of them merſi der and  
ready to be drowned tenere laid hold ratem on the ship. number.

Virg. Hæc manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi. Hæc manus this hand passi having suffered vulnera wounds pugnando in fighting ob patriam for my Countrey.

The applying of the first example to the rule.

*In the first of the two former Examples the nominative case and substantive pars of the singular number and feminine gender,*  
C 4 *referred*

## DE FIGURIS

referred unto the Verb *tenuere* of the plural number, and unto the Participle adjective *passi* of the masculine gender & plural number, disagreeeth in voice, but agreeth in sense, as in this figure *Synthesis* the examples use to do.

The applying of the second example  
unto the rule.

In the second example, *Hæc manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi*, *manus* the substantive of the singular number and feminine gender referred to the participle adjective *passi* of the plural number and masculine gender agreeth not in word, but agreeth well enough in meaning, as the examples in this figure *Synthesis* are wont for to do.

The derivation of the figure *Synthesis*.

*Dicitur autem Synthesis* now ( this figure ) *Synthesis* is named or derived à σύν of the Greek Preposition *syn* quod est *con*, which signifieth *con*, & θέσις and the word *thesis*, *positio a position*, quia because est it is *compositio a composition*, id est, that is to say, *constructio a construction facta made gratia significationis for signification sake*.

*Antiptosis (the figure) Antiptosis.*

*Antiptosis.*

**A** Ntiptosis (the figure) *Antiptosis*, ab ἀντι of the Greek preposition *anti* quod est *pro* which signifieth *pro* for & πτοσις and *Ptoxis* casus case est is *positio a putting casus of a case pro casu for a case*, idque and that interdum sometime non inueniuntur not without elegance,



## OF FIGURE

elegancy, ut *as*, Virgilius *Virgil* (*hath this example*)  
 Urbem quam statuo vestra est. Urbem *the City* quam  
 statuo *which I build* vestra est *is yours*.

*In this example Urbem the accusative case  
 before the Verb est, in stead of the Nominative  
 case urbs.*

Terentius *Terence*. Populo ut placerent, quas fe-  
 cisset fabulas. Ut *that* fabulas *the fables or Comedies*  
 placerent *might please* populo *the people*, quas *the*  
 which fecisset *he had made*.

*In this example fabulas the accusative case  
 before the Verb placerent for the Nominative  
 case fabulæ.*

Sermonem quem audistis, non est meus. Sermo-  
 nem *the speech* non est meus *is not mine* quem *the*  
 which audistis *ye have heard*.

*In this example Sermonem the accusative  
 case, for sermo the nominative case, before the  
 Verb est and the Pronoun adjective meus.*

Ejus non venit in mentem, pro id. Ejus non venit  
*that came not in* mentem *into my mind*, pro id *for (the*  
*Nominative case) id*,

### An Admonition.

Quanquam although hic in this place venit (*the Verb*)  
 venit existimandum est *is to be esteemed* usurpari *to be*  
 used potius rather impersonaliter impersonally.

Aristotelis libri sunt omne genus elegantiae referti,  
 pro omnis generis. Aristotelis libri *the Books of Ari-*  
 stotele sunt referti *are stuffed* omne genus *with all kind*  
 elegantiae *of elegancy*: pro omnis generis.

other exam-  
 ples like the  
 former.

Sic so id genus *of that sort*, quod genus *of which*  
 sort, for ejus generis, cujus generis, and such like.

Idne

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Idne estis authores mihi? pro ejus. Estis ne *are*  
*you* authores. *Authors* mihi unto me id of *that?* pro  
 ejus *for* ejus.

### An harder Antiptosis.

The nomi-  
 native for  
 the vocative

Interdum *sometime* fit *there* *made* durior antip-  
 tosis *an harder antiptosis*: ut *as* for example, Salve  
 primus omnium parens patriæ appellate. Salve  
*God save thee* appellate *called* parens *the Father* pa-  
 triæ *of thy Country* primus omnium *first of all*, pro  
 prime *for* prime.

The abla-  
 tive case for  
 the Genitive

Habuit duos gladios, quibus altero te occisurum  
 minatur, altero villicum, pro quorum altero. Habuit  
*she had* duos gladios *two swords*, quibus altero *with*  
*the one of the which* minatur *she threatneth* (supplese)  
*that she* occisurum *will kill* te *thee*, altero *with the o-*  
*ther*, villicum *thy farmer*, pro *for* quorum altero.

Question.

*But in this example there lyeth a greater*  
*difficulty or hardness, namely, how the parti-*  
*ciple adjective occisurum (as it seemeth, and*  
*hitherto hath of many been wrongfully taken)*  
*being the masculine gender, can agree with*  
*the accusative case se, understood and spoken of*  
*the woman Cælina the feminine gender.*

the answer  
 and worth  
 the noting.

*The true answer is, that the word occisu-*  
*rum is not here a Participle adjective, but the*  
*future tense of the infinitive mood of the Verb*  
*occido, either taken by it self alone or to be re-*  
*ferred to the Infinitive mood esse, understood*  
*thus, occisurum esse. The which kind of speak-*  
*ing seeming harsh and strange at the first, I*  
*have*

have cleared with many examples in my book of Grammar disputations, to be had among the Stationers.

Synecdoche ( the figure ) Synecdoche.



**S**ynecdocher (the figure) Synecdoche est is cum id Synecdoche when as that quod partis est the which appertaineth to some one part, attribuitur is attributed toti to the whole : ut as for example, *Æthiops an Æthiopian albus white dentes as touching his teeth.* Hic here the example applied. album white quod the which convenit agreeth solis dentibus unto the teeth only, attribuitur is attributed toti Æthiopi unto the whole *Æthiopian, or black-more.*

Per Synecdochen by (this figure) Synecdoche, omnia nomina adjectiva all nouns adjectives significantia signifying aliquam proprietatem some propriety : item also verba passiva verbs passives & neutralia and neuters, significantia signifying aliquam passionem some suffering possunt regere may govern accusativum an accusative case, vel ablativum or an ablative case, significantem signifying locum the place in quo in the which proprietas the property aut passio or the passion or suffering est is : ut as for example, *æger pedes vel pedibus sick or lame in his feet.*

Nota a note

Examples.

1.

*Saucius frontem wounded in his forehead, vel fronte, or by fronte the ablative case.*

2.

*Doleo caput, vel capite. Doleo I have a pain or ache caput in my head, vel capite or by capite the ablative case.*

3.

*Redimitus tempora lauro. Redimitus tempora having his head crowned lauro with a garland of Bays.*

4.

*Truncatus membra bipenni. Truncatus membra having his members struck off bipenni with a Bill.*

5.



## DE FIGURIS.

Greek  
phrases.  
examples.

1.

Effusas laniata comas, contusq; pectus. Laniata comas *rending her hairs effusas hanging over her shoulders*, contusq; *and striking* pectus *her breast*.

Nam illæ *for these* sunt Græcæ phrases *are Greek phrases or kind of speaking*. Excepto quod non simul esses, cætera lætus. Excepto *excepting* quod *that* non esses *you were not simul together with us*, lætus *merry* cætera *in other respects*.

Cætera similes uno differunt. Similes *being like* cætera *touching other points* differunt *they differ* uno *in one point*.

### Whereof the figure Synecdoche is derived.

Dicitur autem Synecdoche *now (the figure)* Synecdoche *is named or derived à σὺν sun, of the Greek preposition σὺν sun, quod est which signifieth con together & and ἐκδεχόμεαι ecdechomai I take: videlicet namely quod for that totum the whole capiatur is taken sua parte with his part.*

### To the Reader.

In his book  
of Figures.

Si cui lubet *if any man lust* pernoscere *to know* *more thorowly* elegantias *the elegancies* figuratæ constructionis *of figured construction*, legat *let him read* Thomam Linacrum *Thomas Linacre* differentem *erudite discoursing learnedly*, dilucide *plainly* & copiose *and plentifully* de Eclipsi *of Eclipsis*, Pleonasmō *Pleonasmus*, & *and* Enallage *of the Enallage*, deque aliis figuris *and of other figures*.

FINIS.

ante se son makeh a glad